

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE TO BE USED AS A GUIDE TO COMPLETE THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM. ALL ENTRIES MUST BE TYPED IN ALL CAPITALS.

1. **PROPERTY NAME:** This is the name of the Building, Structure, Site, Object, or overall geographical area of a District that is the subject of the survey. Only these five designations are to be used. This name should be the historically recognized name of the property. The historic name is generally: (A) that of the original owner or (B) the longest associated name or designation. Examples: The JOHN B. SMITH BUILDING; the ABC DOWNTOWN BUSINESS DISTRICT; or the SANDSTONE HILLS SITE.
2. **RESOURCE NAME:** This is the name of an individual building, structure, object or city within a multiple resource property such as a district or complex. **NOTE:** If the Property and Resource name are the same, write "SAME" in Resource Name blank.
3. **RESOURCE ADDRESS:** The street address or directions that can be used to find the resource.
4. **CITY:** Nearest city or town that has a U.S. Post Office.
5. **VICINITY:** If the resource is located within the city limits, leave blank; if resource is not located within the city limits, type a V in the blank. **NOTE:** Vicinity city is determined by nearest town or city with a U.S. Post Office.
6. **COUNTY:** List county name or abbreviation from counties list.
7. **COUNTY CODE:** Use code from counties list.
8. **LOT:** The lot(s) on which the resource is located.
9. **BLOCK:** The block in which the lot(s) are located.

10. **PLAT NAME:** This is the legally recorded name of the subdivision that is listed in the official plat book.
11. **SECTION:** Section number and nearest quarter division. Example: SECTION TWENTY-FIVE or SEC 25, NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 or NE4 of SW4. **NOTE:** For any resource that is located in a subdivision urban or rural, Platname, Block, Lot and Range, Township and Section must be provided on survey form.
12. **TOWNSHIP:** Township number. Example: TOWNSHIP 15 NORTH or T15N.
13. **RANGE:** Range number. Example: RANGE 3 WEST or R3W.
14. **RESOURCE TYPE:** See code sheet for resource types.
15. **HISTORIC FUNCTION:** This is the use of the property during its period of historic significance. See Function Types on code sheet. **NOTE:** Each numerical section moves from general to specific. Example: 01 DOMESTIC, 01D HOTEL; use only the most specific code(s) that can be determined for the resource. Provide the code and the proper term.
16. **CURRENT FUNCTION:** What is the current use of the resource. See Function Types on code sheet. Use only the most specific code. Provide the code and the proper term.
17. **AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY:** This is the most important area of significance. See area of significance code sheet. Use only the most specific code. Example: 10 AGRICULTURE. Provide the code and the proper term.
18. **AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY:** This is the next most important area of significance if one exists; if not, leave blank. Provide the code and the proper term.
19. **SIGNIFICANCE DESCRIPTION:** A brief description of the important facts and information related to the resource. Include dates, persons and

19. **SIGNIFICANCE DESCRIPTION:** A brief description of the important facts and information related to the resource. Include dates, persons and events associated with the resource during its historic period. List any areas of significance that exist beyond the primary and secondary areas of significance. If the property is within an identified historic district, state whether it is contributing or noncontributing to the district and give the name of the district. If it appears to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register, that assessment should be stated here.
20. **DOCUMENTATION SOURCE:** What is the source of information for the resource and its significance? Use a standard bibliographic form. If the source is an oral interview, provide the name and date of the person interviewed.
21. **NAME OF PREPARER:** Who did research and completed the form?
22. **SURVEY PROJECT:** Is this form being prepared in conjunction with a thematic title identified by the OK/SHPO? (YES/NO) If yes, list the name of the theme area.
23. **DATE OF PREPARATION:** Day, month and year form was completed.
24. **PHOTOGRAPHS:** Are photographs included with form? (YES/NO) Year they were taken. NOTE: The form is incomplete without photographs.
25. **ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** This is the name of the designer and/or craftsman responsible for resource's design and/or execution.
26. **YEAR BUILT:** What is the year of construction of resource? NOTE: This date should be obtained from tax records, plat registration documents, or Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps. Note: The form is incomplete without a date.
27. **ORIGINAL SITE:** Is the resource located where it was originally built or where historic significance occurred?

28. **ACCESSIBLE:** Is the resource viewable from a public thoroughfare?
29. **ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** See the appendix for guidance. Use only the designations from the architectural style code sheet. Use only the most specific code possible. If you choose "Other," provide the appropriate name of the style (i.e. 80 OTHER: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL.) If more than one style applies use: 90 MIXED. Use only one code. Provide the code and the proper term.
30. **FOUNDATION MATERIAL:** What is the primary material in the foundation? Use only one code, list additional under comments. Provide the code and the proper term. If the foundation is not visible, enter: 98 INAPPLICABLE.
31. **ROOF TYPE:** Refer to the provided list for type of roof.
32. **ROOFING MATERIAL:** Historic and present roofing materials. See materials code sheet for type. Example: 20 64 WOOD, ASBESTOS. Provide the code and the proper term. If the material is not visible on a flat roof, enter: 99 UNCOLLECTED.
33. **WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY:** What is primary construction material of walls? If the building is clad with newer siding, record the historic wall material (if known) here. See materials code sheet. Use only one code entry. Provide the code and the proper term.
34. **WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY:** What is secondary construction material? If the building is clad with newer siding, provide that information here. Use only one code entry. Provide the code and the proper term.
35. **WINDOW TYPE:** Style and configuration. See reference sheets for types of windows. If the window is boarded and cannot be seen, enter: 99 UNCOLLECTED.
36. **WINDOW MATERIAL:** Describe the actual window sash, not the applied storm windows. See materials code sheet for material types. Provide the code and the proper term. If the window is boarded and cannot be seen, enter: 99 UNCOLLECTED.

37. **DOOR TYPES:** Style and configuration. Most doors may be described as "paneled" "glazed paneled," "slab," or glazed slab." Note the number of panels and/or lights, the presence of double-doors, etc. See bibliography for reference guides. If the door is boarded and cannot be seen, enter: 99 UNCOLLECTED.
38. **DOOR MATERIAL:** See materials code sheet for material types. Provide the code and the proper term. If the door is boarded and cannot be seen, enter: 99 UNCOLLECTED.
39. **EXTERIOR FEATURES:** Indicate large defining features of resource. Example: Large wrap-around porch, balconies, end chimneys, and window dormers. See bibliography for additional references.
40. **INTERIOR FEATURES:** Describe character defining features of the interior of the resource. Example: Wooden mantels over fireplaces; staircase; decorative woodwork; vaulted ceilings. See bibliography for additional references. If you have not seen the interior, leave this blank.
41. **DECORATIVE DETAILS:** Describe any special or unique decorations and trims that were historically on the resource and that are still present. If there are none, leave this blank.
42. **CONDITION OF RESOURCE:** 01 EXCELLENT is perfectly maintained; 02 GOOD is very well maintained; 03 FAIR is somewhat in need of maintenance; 04 POOR is badly in need of maintenance, 05 RUINS means most or all of resource is destroyed or missing. Provide the code and the proper term.
43. **DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE:** Provide an overall description of resource's historic appearance and alterations that have occurred since original construction. Include dates of alterations if known. If asbestos, vinyl, or metal siding has been applied or if the windows have been replaced, state so here.

44. **COMMENTS:** Continuations of any numbered item or information that may not be covered by numbered items. Continue numbered items in this manner: 29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: cont.; if additional space is needed use full sheets of plain (non-colored), letter-length (8.5"x11") paper only. Information must be typed on additional sheets.
45. **PLACEMENT ON MAP:** Sketch map should be drawn legibly and large enough to be clear. Need not be to scale, but reference points must be present on generally available sources such as city or county maps. Clearly label (A) Nearby major and adjacent reference roads and streets, (B) property location in relation to reference points. If resource is located on city block, indicate location in reference to corner or other landmarks. The form is incomplete without a map.

COUNTY CODES

ADAIR	AD	001	LEFLORE	LF	079
ALFALFA	AL	003	LINCOLN	LN	081
ATOKA	AT	005	LOGAN	LG	083
BEAVER	BV	007	LOVE	LV	085
BECKHAM	BK	009	McCLAIN	ML	087
BLAINE	BL	011	McCURTAIN	MC	089
BRYAN	BR	013	McINTOSH	MI	091
CADDO	CD	015	MAJOR	MJ	093
CANADIAN	CN	017	MARSHALL	MA	095
CARTER	CA	019	MAYES	MY	097
CHEROKEE	CK	021	MURRAY	MR	099
CHOCTAW	CH	023	MUSKOGEE	MS	101
CIMARRON	CI	025	NOBLE	NB	103
CLEVELAND . . .	CL	027	NOWATA	NW	105
COAL	CO	029	OKFUSKEE	OF	107
COMANCHE . . .	CM	031	OKLAHOMA	OK	109
COTTON	CT	033	OKMULGEE	OG	111
CRAIG	CG	035	OSAGE	OS	113
CREEK	CR	037	OTTAWA	OT	115
CUSTER	CU	039	PAWNEE	PW	117
DELAWARE	DL	041	PAYNE	PY	119
DEWEY	DW	043	PITTSBURG	PS	121
ELLIS	EL	045	PONTOTOC	PN	123
GARFIELD	GF	047	POTTAWATOMIE .	PT	125
GARVIN	GV	049	PUSHMATAHA . . .	PU	127
GRADY	GD	051	ROGER MILLS . .	RM	129
GRANT	GT	053	ROGERS	RO	131
GREER	GR	055	SEMINOLE	SM	133
HARMON	HR	057	SEQUOYAH	SQ	135
HARPER	HP	059	STEPHENS	ST	137
HASKELL	HS	061	TEXAS	TX	139
HUGHES	HU	063	TILLMAN	TI	141
JACKSON	JK	065	TULSA	TU	143
JEFFERSON	JF	067	WAGONER	WG	145
JOHNSTON	JN	069	WASHINGTON . .	WN	147
KAY	KA	071	WASHITA	WA	149
KINGFISHER . . .	KG	073	WOODS	WO	151
KIOWA	KI	075	WOODWARD	WD	153
LATIMER	LT	077			

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION CODE SHEET

RESOURCE TYPES

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
D	DISTRICT
B	BUILDING
S	SITE
O	OBJECT
U	STRUCTURE

FUNCTION TYPES

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
01	DOMESTIC
01A	SINGLE DWELLING
01B	MULTIPLE DWELLING
01C	SECONDARY STRUCTURE
01D	HOTEL
01E	INSTITUTIONAL HOUSING
01F	CAMP
01G	VILLAGE SITE
02	COMMERCE/TRADE
02A	BUSINESS
02B	PROFESSIONAL
02C	ORGANIZATIONAL
02D	FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
02E	SPECIALTY STORE
02F	DEPARTMENT STORE
02G	RESTAURANT
02H	WAREHOUSE
02I	TRADE (ARCHEOLOGY)
03	SOCIAL
03A	MEETING HALL
03B	CLUBHOUSE
03C	CIVIC

FUNCTION TYPES (cont.)

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
04	GOVERNMENT
04A	CAPITOL
04B	CITY HALL
04C	CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
04D	FIRE STATION
04E	GOVERNMENT OFFICE
04F	DIPLOMATIC BUILDING
04G	CUSTOM HOUSE
04H	POST OFFICE
04I	PUBLIC WORKS
04J	COURTHOUSE
05	EDUCATION
05A	SCHOOL
05B	COLLEGE
05C	LIBRARY
05D	RESEARCH FACILITY
05E	EDUCATIONAL RELATED HOUSING
06	RELIGION
06A	RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE
06B	CEREMONIAL SITE
06C	CHURCH SCHOOL
06D	CHURCH RELATED RESIDENCE
07	FUNERARY
07A	CEMETERY
07B	GRAVES/BURIALS
07C	MORTUARY
08	RECREATION
08A	THEATER
08B	AUDITORIUM
08C	MUSEUM
08D	MUSIC FACILITY
08E	SPORT FACILITY
08F	OUTDOOR RECREATION
08G	FAIR
08H	MONUMENT/MARKER
08I	WORK OF ART (SCULPTURE, CARVING, ROCK ART)

FUNCTION TYPES (cont.)

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
09	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
09A	PROCESSING
09B	STORAGE
09C	AGRICULTURAL FIELD
09D	ANIMAL FACILITY
09E	FISHING FACILITY OR SITE
09F	AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
09G	HORTICULTURE FACILITY
09H	IRRIGATION FACILITY
10	INDUSTRY/PROCESSING EXTRACTION
10A	MANUFACTURING FACILITY
10B	EXTRACTIVE FACILITY
10C	WATER WORKS
10D	ENERGY FACILITY
10E	COMMUNICATION FACILITY
10F	PROCESSING SITE
12	HEALTH CARE
12A	HOSPITAL
12B	CLINIC
12C	SANITORIUM
12D	MEDICAL BUSINESS/OFFICE
12E	RESORT
13	DEFENSE
13A	ARMS STORAGE
13B	FORTIFICATION
13C	MILITARY FACILITY
13D	BATTLE SITE
13E	COAST GUARD FACILITY
13F	NAVAL FACILITY
13G	AIR FACILITY

FUNCTION TYPES (cont.)

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
15	LANDSCAPE
15A	PARKING LOT
15B	PARK
15C	PLAZA
15D	GARDEN
15E	FOREST
15F	UNOCCUPIED LAND
15G	UNDERWATER
15H	NATURAL FEATURE
15I	STREET FURNITURE/OBJECT
15J	CONSERVATION AREA
15K	STREET FURNITURE/STRUCTURE
15L	CONSERVATION
16	TRANSPORTATION
16A	RAIL-RELATED
16B	AIR-RELATED
16C	WATER-RELATED
16D	ROAD-RELATED
16E	PEDESTRIAN RELATED
96	WORK IN PROGRESS
97	UNKNOWN
98	VACANT/NOT IN USE
99	OTHER

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
010	AGRICULTURE
020	ARCHEOLOGY
021	PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY
022	HISTORIC - ABORIGINAL
023	HISTORIC - NON-ABORIGINAL

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
030	ARCHITECTURE
040	ART
050	COMMERCE
060	COMMUNICATIONS
070	COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
080	CONSERVATION
090	ECONOMICS
100	EDUCATION
110	ENGINEERING
120	ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
130	ETHNIC HERITAGE
131	ASIAN
132	BLACK
133	EUROPEAN
134	HISPANIC
135	NATIVE AMERICAN
136	OTHER
140	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
150	HEALTH/MEDICINE
160	INDUSTRY
170	INVENTION
180	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
190	LAW
200	LITERATURE
210	MARITIME HISTORY
220	MILITARY
230	PERFORMING ARTS
240	PHILOSOPHY
250	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
260	RELIGION
270	SCIENCE
280	SOCIAL HISTORY
290	TRANSPORTATION
300	OTHER

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
01	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
10	COLONIAL
20	EARLY REPUBLIC
21	FEDERAL
30	MID 19TH CENTURY
31	GREEK REVIVAL
32	GOTHIC REVIVAL
33	ITALIAN REVIVAL
34	EXOTIC REVIVAL
35	OCTAGON MODE
40	LATE VICTORIAN
41	GOTHIC
42	ITALIANATE
43	SECOND EMPIRE
44	STICK/EASTLAKE
45	QUEEN ANNE
46	SHINGLE STYLE
47	ROMANESQUE
48	RENAISSANCE
50	LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
51	COLONIAL REVIVAL
52	CLASSICAL REVIVAL
53	TUDOR REVIVAL
54	LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL
55	MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL
56	BEAUX ARTS
57	PUEBLO
58	SECOND RENAISSANCE REVIVAL
60	LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
61	PRAIRIE SCHOOL
62	COMMERCIAL STYLE
63	CHICAGO
64	SKYSCRAPER
65	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE (cont.)

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
70	MODERN MOVEMENT
71	MODERNE
72	INTERNATIONAL STYLE
73	ART DECO
80	OTHER (<u>Provide Name of Style</u>)
81	NATIONAL FOLK
82	SHOTGUN
83	FOLK VICTORIAN
90	MIXED (More than two styles from different periods)

MATERIAL TYPES

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
01	NONE LISTED
02	EARTH
20	WOOD
21	WEATHERBOARD
22	SHINGLE
23	LOG
24	PLYWOOD/PARTICLE BOARD
25	SHAKE
30	BRICK
40	STONE
41	GRANITE
42	SANDSTONE
43	LIMESTONE
44	MARBLE
45	SLATE
50	METAL
51	IRON
52	COPPER
53	BRONZE
54	TIN
55	ALUMINUM
56	STEEL
57	LEAD
58	NICKEL
59	CAST IRON

MATERIAL TYPES (cont.)

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
61	STUCCO
62	TERRA COTTA
63	ASPHALT
64	ASBESTOS
65	CONCRETE
66	ADOBE
67	CERAMIC TILE
68	GLASS
69	CLOTH/CANVAS
70	SYNTHETICS
71	FIBERGLASS
72	VINYL
73	RUBBER
74	PLASTIC
80	OTHER
98	INAPPLICABLE
99	UNCOLLECTED

CONDITION

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
01	EXCELLENT (perfectly maintained)
02	GOOD (very well maintained)
03	FAIR (somewhat in need of maintenance)
04	POOR (badly in need of maintenance)
05	RUINS (most or all of resource is destroyed or missing)

DETERMINING DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

Because resources are normally eligible for the National Register only if they are at least fifty (50) years old, it is extremely important to provide an accurate date of construction on the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form. This date should be accurate within five (5) years of the actual date of construction.

There are a number of fairly quick methods to estimate the date:

1. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company mapped most incorporated towns in Oklahoma periodically between 1890 and the 1940s. Within the mapped area (which may not include all of the town), a plan view of each building was drawn. It is possible to interpolate the date of construction by between the map on which the building first appears and the previous map (if that map showed a vacant lot or a different building). The Sanborn maps are available at the Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma. Photocopies of the entire map series for a given community may be purchased.
2. City Directories. Beginning about 1920, the city directories for many of the larger communities in Oklahoma included a "criss-cross directory" which listed owners in the order of the street address. One can generally interpolate the date of construction between the year of the directory in which a building is first listed and the previous directory. City directories are often available at local libraries or historical societies.
3. Plat Maps. If all of the buildings within a platted addition appear to be approximately the same age, one can often assume that the buildings were constructed within 5 years of the date of the plat. Make sure that the addition was not replatted at a later date. Plat maps are available at county courthouses.
4. Tax Assessor Records. This method should be used with caution, since the tax assessor records for older properties are often inaccurate.

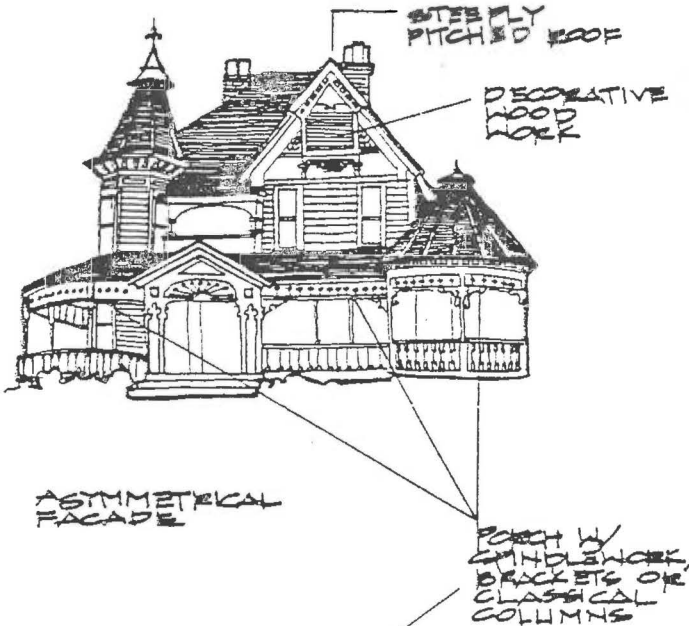
Q

Q

Q

5 QUEEN ANNE

■ EXAMPLE 1



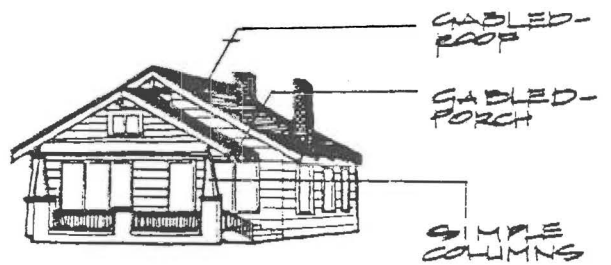
■ EXAMPLE 2



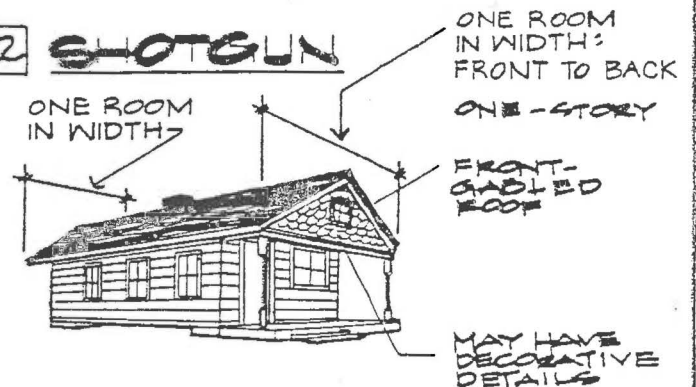
61 PRairie School



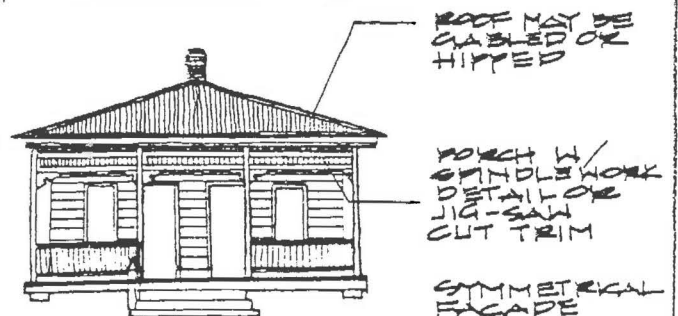
65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN



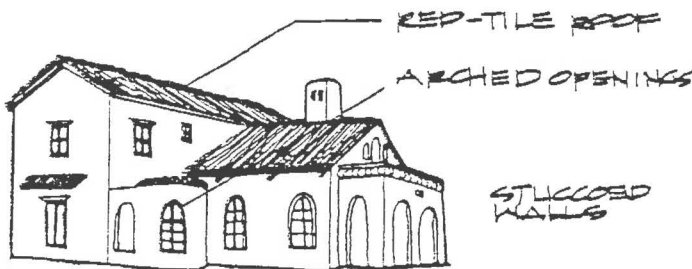
82 SHOTGUN



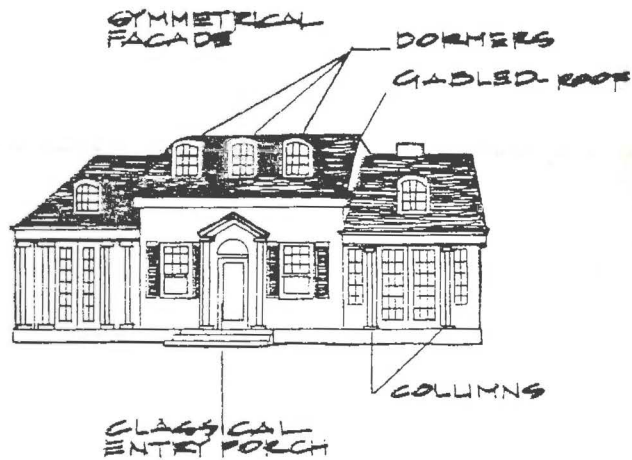
83 FOLK VICTORIAN



35 MISSION/Spanish Colonial Revival

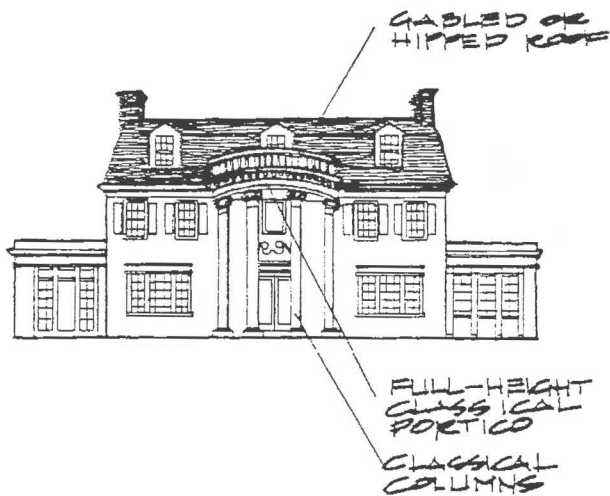


51 COLONIAL REVIVAL



52 CLASSICAL REVIVAL

■ EXAMPLE 1



■ EXAMPLE 2



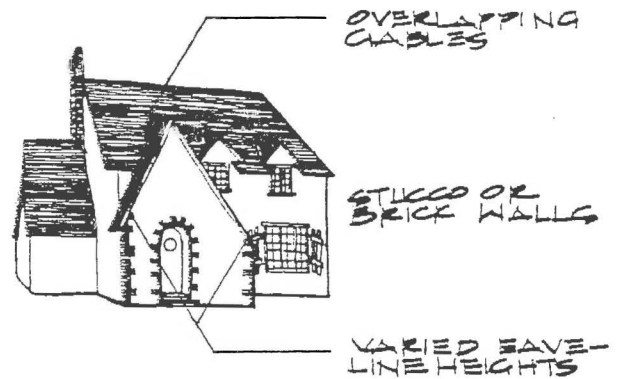
53 TUDOR REVIVAL

MAY USE VARIETY OF MATERIALS

■ EXAMPLE 1



■ EXAMPLE 2



■ EXAMPLE 3



90 mixed

COMMON ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

81

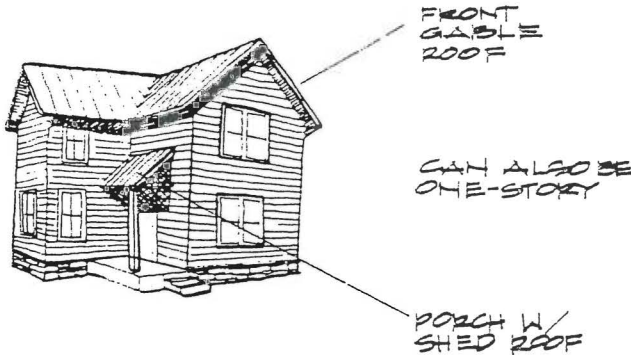
NATIONAL FOLK

- FEW OR NO DECORATIVE DETAILS
- CLAPBOARD WALLS
- NOTE THE RANGE OF SUBTYPES BELOW

Gable-front (see blue tab in McAlester book)

GABLE-FRONT-AND-WING FAMILY

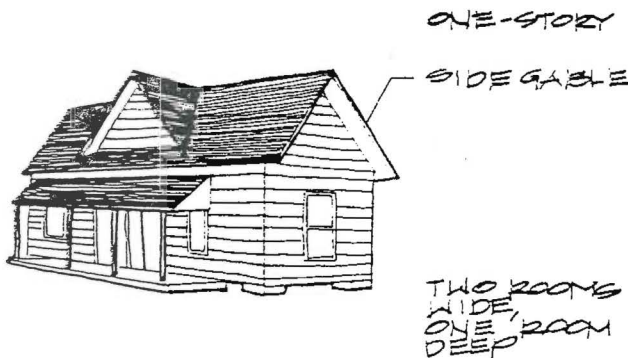
□ EXAMPLE 1



■ EXAMPLE 2

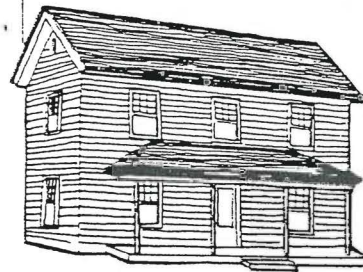


HALL AND PARLOR FAMILY



I-HOUSE

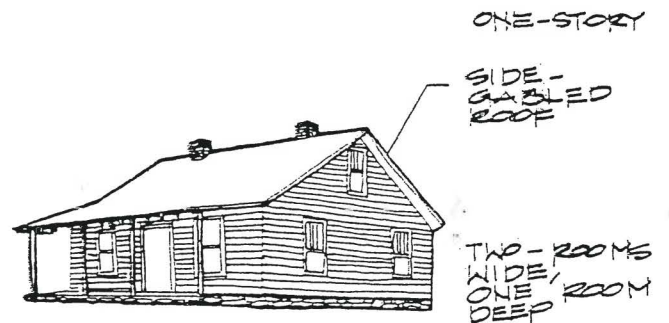
SIDE GABLED - ROOF



TWO-STORY

TWO-ROOMS WIDE, ONE ROOM DEEP

MASSED PLAN, SIDE GABLED



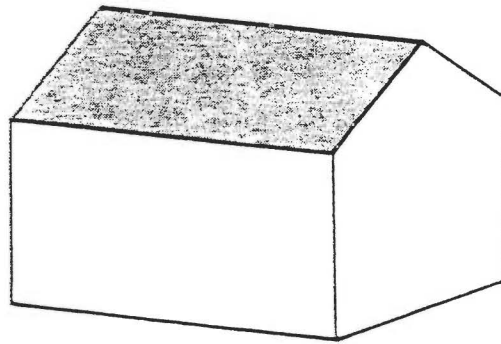
PYRAMIDAL FAMILY



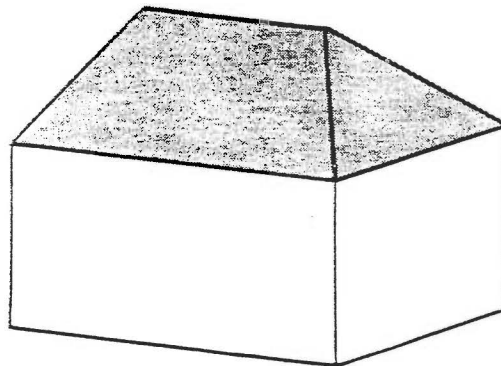
If from book choose 80-offs: 20-20-20

A roof to a building is in many ways like a hat to a person. The primary function of a roof is protection from the elements, but sometimes a roof can take on decorative and unusual configurations.

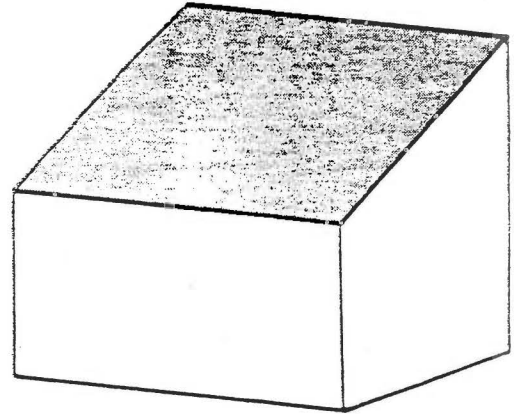
The majority of roofs in Oklahoma will fall into one of the following categories



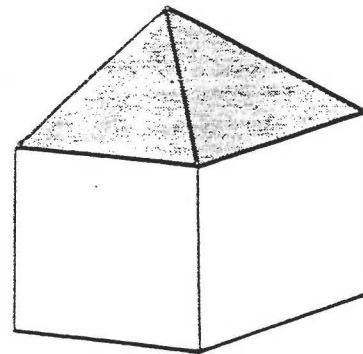
Saddleback or Gable: This roof includes two planes of equal size that meet at a mid-point in the building known as the *ridge*. The gable formed is the area contained above the sidewall line and beneath the roof.



Hipped: This is similar to the saddleback in that roof planes meet at a ridge, but there are four planes and no gable is created.

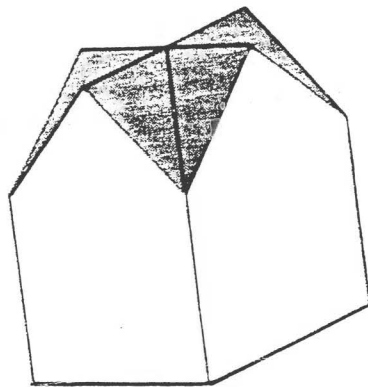


Shed: This roof consists of one plane extending from one side to the other at an angle.

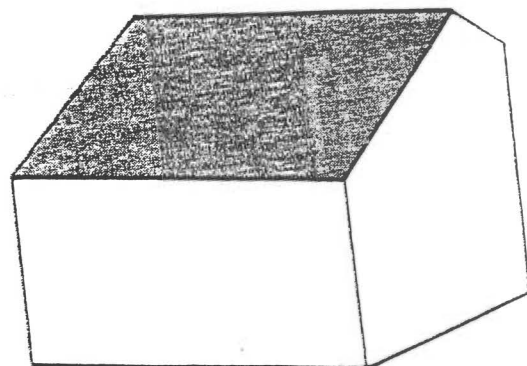


Pyramid: This is similar to the hipped roof, but differs in that the planes do not meet at a ridge and are usually equal in size.

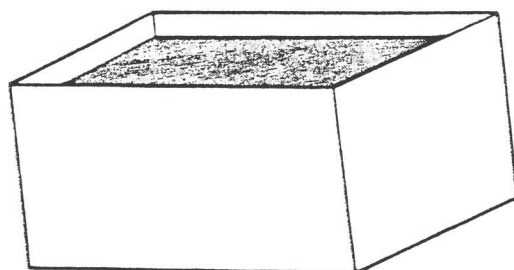
Roof Types



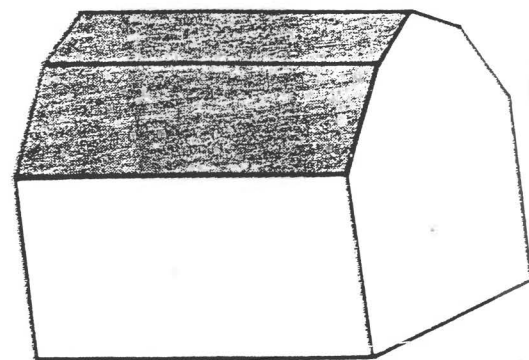
Cross or Cross-Gabled: This roof, as is indicated by the latter designation, is actually two gable roofs that intersect.



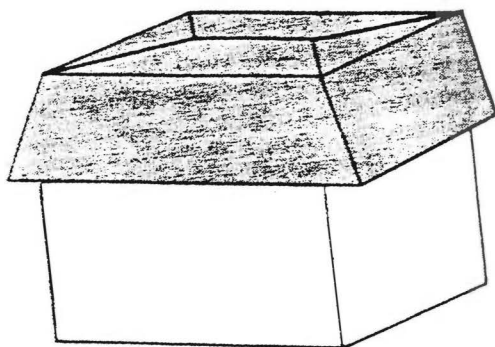
Saltbox: This roof consists of two planes but of *unequal* sizes.



Flat: Most commonly seen in Spanish-influenced styles, this flat roof is often used on commercial buildings. Though called flat, it is of course actually sloped, generally from front to back.

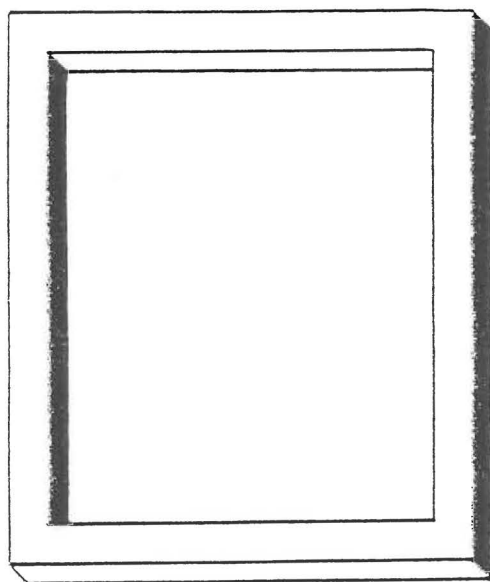


Gambrel: This roof shares with the Mansard the use of two planes on the sides, but differs in that the planes meet at the ridge like the gable or hipped. A variation sometimes seen is the hipped gambrel.

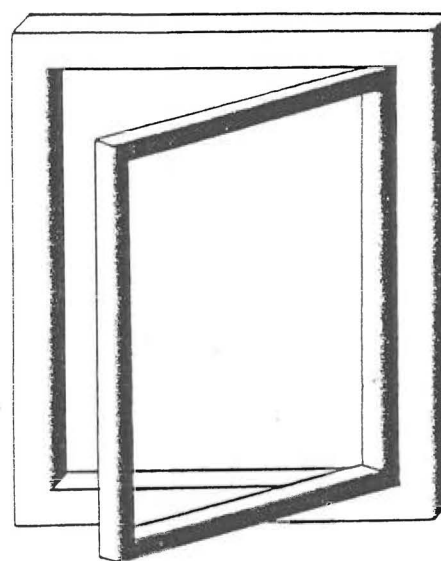


Mansard: This is a combination of two planes on each side, with the lower plane being almost vertical. The illustration depicts one variation commonly seen with a nearly flat top plane.

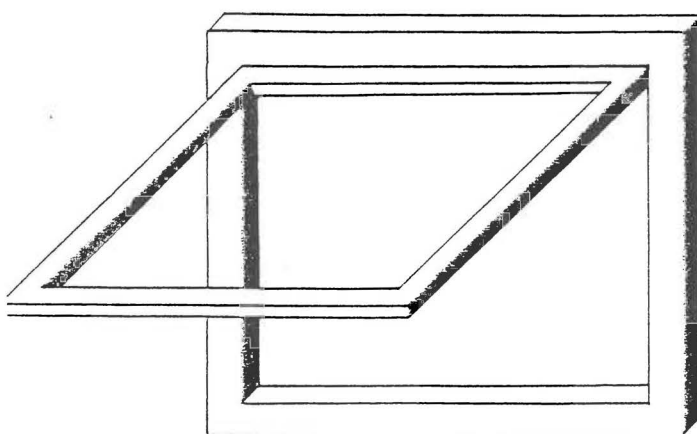
Though you may encounter myriad variations, if you look closely you will most certainly distinguish these roof types.



Fixed window—As can be determined from the name, this window is non-operable. It doesn't move. The drawing is of a rectangular sash, but fixed windows can be seen in a variety of configurations.

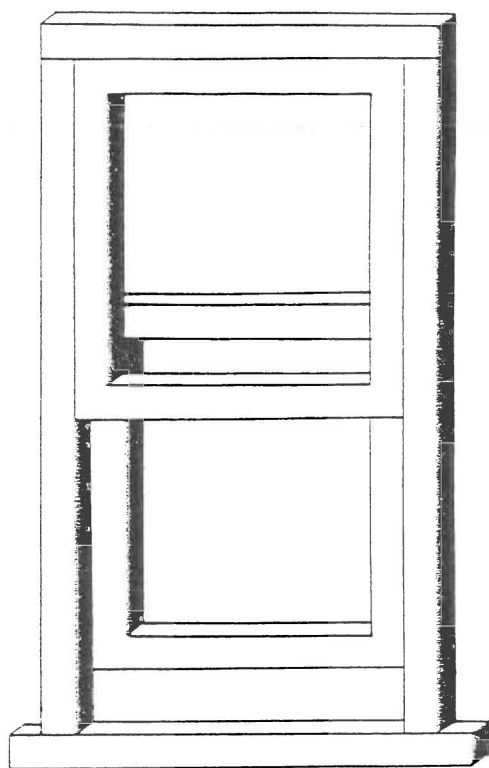


Casement window—This is one of the oldest window types representing essentially the first step beyond the fixed window operating on hinges or hangers to swing open. It is likely this window type came through modification to another device associated with windows, the shutter.

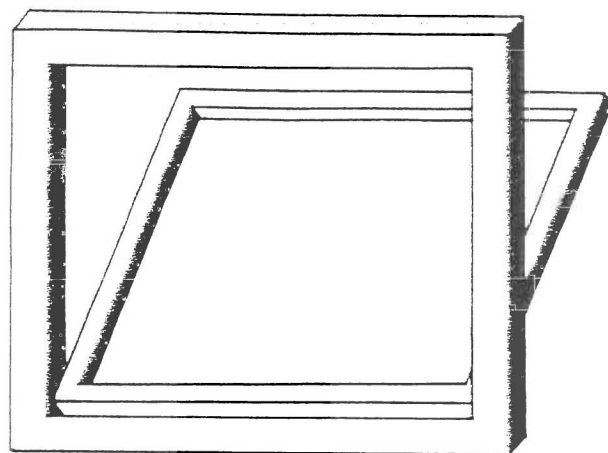


Awning window—This window, as with the casement, is hinged or swung, but at the top rather than the side. And it swings out. Normally it is used in conjunction with other window types or with doors.

A window's purpose is to allow the entrance of light and/or for ventilation. Though we see many variations and decorative enhancements that disguise these purposes, a window's design is based upon these two needs.

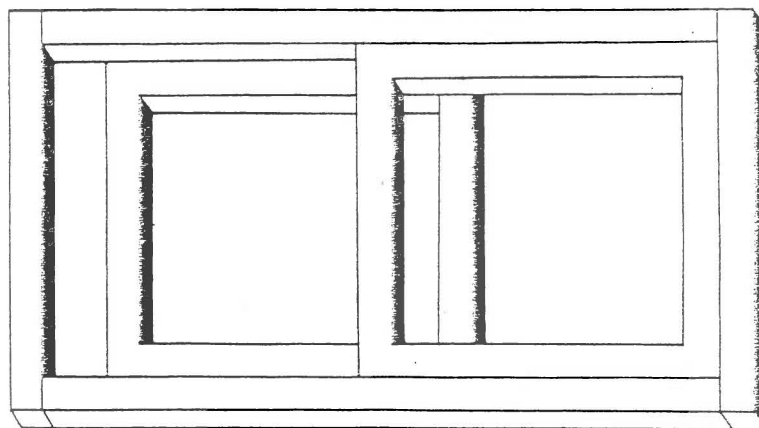


Hung window—This window type is composed of two square or rectangular sashes with a frame mounted in an offset manner so that one or both can be moved to provide ventilation. If one moves it is referred to as "single-hung", if both move then it is "double-hung."



Hopper window—The operation of this window is almost the reverse of the awning, in that it is hinged at the bottom and swings inward. In some rare instances the hopper may swing outward, however, this is uncommon.

These six window types, though illustrated as they would appear if constructed of wood, may be made of metal also.



Sliding window—The appearance and operation of the sliding window resembles the hung window except that it rests on its side. As with the hung window, one or both members may be operational.

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DETERMINING EFFECTS

When properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are identified within the area of a federal undertaking, the agency must consult with the SHPO in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 to determine whether or not the project will affect the property (or properties), what that effect will be, and what, if any, mitigation measures must be taken. Again, the agency will consult with the Oklahoma Archeological Survey concerning the effects of undertakings on significant archeological resources (duplicates of all material submitted to OAS must also be provided to the SHPO).

The SHPO has thirty (30) days from the receipt of adequate project documentation to issue its finding of a project's effect. The better the project information submitted to the SHPO, the quicker the SHPO can complete its review. It is understood that fully developed architectural plans and specifications will not be available for every project; however, a project must be sufficiently detailed in the submission to the SHPO to allow staff to understand exactly what work will be performed and how. Provided below is guidance about the kinds of project documentation that the SHPO will need to complete its review. When rehabilitation of a historic building constitutes the undertaking, the SHPO uses the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* [Appendix I] as the basis for its review.

When there is a potential for an adverse effect on a significant archeological or historic resource, a Memorandum of Agreement will be executed to set forth the measures the agency will take to reduce the adverse effects. Additional guidance will be provided on a case-by-case basis.

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GUIDANCE FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF WORK

In order for the SHPO to accurately assess the effect of a project on a historic resource in a timely manner, a complete description of the proposed work is required. This documentation may consist of some or all of the following information (depending on the complexity of the project): architectural plans, elevations, sections, details, photographs, written specifications, and historic structure reports. For some projects only written specifications (sometimes informally done as a work "write-ups") are provided. In conjunction with the completed Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and survey photographs, a written specification may be sufficient. The minimum documentation necessary to describe a project varies with the historic resource in question and with the magnitude of the proposed undertaking. However, all construction documentation should clearly describe the complete undertaking in detail.

The SHPO documentation requirements which follow are provided to facilitate the applicant's documentation process and to insure the expedition of all evaluations of the effect that an undertaking may have upon a historic resource. These are the standards for all work proposals, detailed work plans, work write-ups, and construction documents which are included in submittals made to the SHPO as part of the review process.

ARCHITECTURAL PLAN, ELEVATION, AND SECTION REQUIREMENTS:

Drawings must be to scale, legible, and large enough to allow the accurate rendering of the thickness of walls. New construction elements, historic construction elements, and existing but not historic construction elements should be drafted on one plan, but separate plans may be substituted if demolition and new work descriptions are extensive or complicated.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL REQUIREMENTS:

Details must be to scale and legible, and they must depict the relationship of the new construction to the pertinent components of the historic construction.

Dimensions must be included as well as descriptions of both new and historic materials' finish, color, and other information appropriate to a detail drawing (such as the exact location of the detail within the project).

PHOTOGRAPH REQUIREMENTS:

All prints must be identified on the back with the date, name of the undertaking, the photographer, and detail reference which locates the view of the picture within the overall project. Where photographs have previously been provided as part of the SHPO review submittal, there is normally no need to duplicate such photographs for submittal with the work plan. Also, undertakings which propose to remove and replace a historic component (such as a window) with new work, or which propose to overlay a historic construction with a nonhistoric one (such as the installation of new wood siding over historic wood siding), shall provide sufficient photographic documentation to depict, in clear detail, the particular construction problems to be remedied by the undertaking.

CONTRACT SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

The conditions to the contract should describe the general scope of work as subject to historic preservation considerations and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Each specification division, or set of work items, should specify the acceptable qualities of job materials. Also, the exact methods of execution should be addressed for each work item.

DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTALS: STANDARDS FOR PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

To meet the documentation requirements for the various programs of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, the following recommendations shall be considered the standard for photographs included in such submittals. **SUBMITTALS NOT MEETING THESE REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.**

PHOTOGRAPH REQUIREMENTS

PHOTOGRAPH FORMAT: Must be no less than three by five inches (3" x 5") and no larger than eight by ten inches (8" x 10")

PHOTOGRAPH TYPE: The preferred photograph type is black and white, glossy finish prints. Color prints are acceptable. High quality digital images are acceptable. POLAROIDs, SLIDES, PHOTOCOPIES, AND POOR QUALITY DIGITAL IMAGES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.

FILM: Photographs should be taken with 35mm film.

PHOTOGRAPHIC QUALITY: Photographic images must be clear and in focus, taken in good light, and taken under good climatic conditions.

LABELING OF PHOTOGRAPHS: All photographs must have the following information clearly typewritten on a self-adhesive label (such as a blank address label) adhered to the back of each photograph. Do not write on the back of the photograph in ink. Do not mount the photograph onto sheets of paper or cardboard. Do not apply a label with rubber cement or tape. ANY PHOTOGRAPHS NOT HAVING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WILL NOT BE ACCEPTABLE.:

- Name of property;
- Location (county, city, state, and street address);
- Name of photographer;
- Date of photograph;
- Location of photographic negative;
- Indication of direction camera is pointing;
- Number of the photograph in series.

PHOTOGRAPH CONTENT: Please provide at least one good, clear quality view of every structure surveyed. Two are recommended. The photographs must be current, documenting the current appearance. At least one of the photographs must show the entire front elevation of the resource, and photographs of the side and rear elevations are suggested.

Additional photographs of various portions of historic resources may be required to document historic materials and construction. The following guide to the composition of historic resources should serve as a general guide for photo documentation.

Elements, features, or details described as important or significant to the resource should be properly photo-documented.

ELEVATIONS: Elevations of the building must show the entire length and/or width of the building. Elevations are used to identify the style of building and type of construction. Front, side, and corner view are typical of elevations.

BUILDING ELEMENTS: Elements are large portions of the building, such as walls and roofs, that contain repeated features, such as doors, windows and large decorative details. These patterns are important and should be evident in the photographs.

FEATURES OF BUILDING ELEMENTS: Features including porches, entryways and large significant decorative aspects of the building should be shown.

DETAILS OF THE FEATURES: Close-up photographs of windows, doors, and repeated designs and motifs may be provided. Also views of typical work methods and materials such as mortar joints, cornice details and finishes. Photographs of these details may be especially important when requesting an opinion of effect for an eligible or listed resource.

SPECIAL DECORATIVE DETAILS: Any special limited use details or materials that add to the significance of the resource should be properly illustrated, particularly when requesting an opinion of effect for an eligible listed resource.

DETAILS OF CONDITION: If you believe that severe deterioration makes a property ineligible for the National Register, be sure to include clear photographic documentation of the condition of the property.

[Back to Menu](#) [ID Form](#)



Oklahoma's

State Historic Preservation Office



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**SHPO Fact Sheet #12:
EVALUATING HISTORIC PERIOD ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES
FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER UNDER SECTION 106
WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO SITES DATING AFTER 1890**

November 2005

As part of the State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO) ongoing efforts to assist federal agencies and their applicants/designees in the Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act) review process, we provide the following guidance concerning the documentation and evaluation of Historic Period archeological sites for their National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Historic Period archeological sites are often inadequately documented or ignored altogether during field investigations for proposed federal undertakings. The following information will help insure that these significant resources receive appropriate consideration during project planning. For logistical and budgetary reasons, the SHPO and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS) work together in the identification and evaluation of archeological resources and in the assessment of effects of federal undertakings on those sites listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) [see the cooperative agreement at www.ok-hist-mus.ok.us/shpo/shpom.htm, select "Programs" and then "Section 106"].

HOW DO WE DEFINE PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES?

Archeological sites are categorized by their age and are generally defined as Pre-Contact (prehistoric) or Post-Contact (historic) sites. The chronological limits for the Historic Period varies across the nation. For Oklahoma the span is less than 300 years and the beginning date is somewhat difficult to define archeologically. We consider that Oklahoma's Historic Period archeological sites date from La Harpe's 1719 ventures into the Arkansas River Valley of Northeastern Oklahoma through 1945, or the end of World War II. Per the cooperative agreement cited above, the SHPO provides opinions to federal agencies or their applicants/designees on archeological sites of this period. (Note: The OAS provides the opinions for Prehistoric Period sites.)

For Oklahoma the transition between prehistoric and historic times is known as the Proto-Historic Period. Both the SHPO and the OAS may become involved in assessing eligibility of sites falling within this timeframe (A.D. 1500 to A.D. 1700). Sites dating from this period of time may on superficial examination appear to date from prehistoric times. An example would be sites dating from the earliest recorded intrusion into the region by Coronado in 1541. Sites dating from this period may only be confirmed through radiocarbon dates, not by recovered trade goods. Over time, there is an increase in the acquisition of historic trade goods. It is the recovery of trade goods that clearly separates sites dating to the Historic Period from those assigned to earlier prehistoric times.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM AGE OF A SIGNIFICANT SITE?

The National Register of Historic Places established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (NHPA) and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) use different age criteria for assessment of site significance. To be eligible for the National Register, a site must generally be at least fifty (50) years old. However, there are exceptions to the rule. If the site has an association with an exceptionally significant event or person or possesses exceptional architectural merit, etc. (e.g. criterion correlation "g"), the site may be eligible for the National Register even though it is less than fifty (50) years in age. ARPA only applies to archeological sites on Federal and Native American lands and only considers significant those resources that are at least 100 years in age. It is important to note when planning federal undertakings that Section 106 of the NHPA supercedes ARPA.

For a detailed discussion of significant archeological sites in Oklahoma from the Historic Period, you should consult an overview

titled *Historical Archaeology in Oklahoma* by Marshall Gettys (1995). The publication is available at www.ok-history.mus.ok.us/shpo/shpom.htm (select "Survey/Planning, then State Plan, then Historic Contexts) or in hard copy from the SHP upon request.

HOW IS SITE ELIGIBILITY ASSESSED?

Sites dating from the 1820s through 1880s, although occurring statewide, are more concentrated in Eastern Oklahoma. For sites dating from this period, site integrity will likely be the most important factor in assessing National Register eligibility. Does the location retain the level of preservation necessary to answer an array of questions using the archeological record? If so, then the site should be considered eligible for listing in the National Register. The SHPO does not maintain a list of questions to be addressed when assessing eligibility. We encourage consultation with our office about the formulation of research questions as appropriate.

Is the site multi-component and/or does it demonstrate long-term use? If so, then this complicates the issue. There needs to be a level of integrity that permits isolation or separation of the various site components.

The majority of historic sites across Oklahoma date from 1889 or thereafter. To determine which of these relatively abundant late-1800 through early-1900 sites are eligible for the National Register, consultants will most likely need to do research beyond a site visit. The National Register criteria does not dismiss resources as insignificant simply because there are numerous examples of the type.

WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE SITE INTEGRITY AND SIGNIFICANCE?

National Register eligibility for any property, including Historic Period archeological sites, depends on integrity and significance. It is the federal agency's responsibility to identify the resources within the area of potential effect (APE) of a federal undertaking and to formulate opinions about their National Register eligibility. The Federal agency must provide the SHPO with adequate documentation for review which includes information used in the assessment of both integrity and significance.

Integrity for a Historic Period archeological site is based on the presence of features and whether or not they can tell us something about the location. For instance, if the site has evidence of footings or foundations, a sunken depression (which could be a cellar or some other feature such as a well or cistern) and a surface scatter of historic artifacts, it probably has "integrity." Integrity alone, however, does not automatically mean that the site is eligible for the National Register.

The potential for invisible, sub-surface cultural features must also be considered. For instance, a surface scatter of artifacts in a plowed setting could be a sign of agricultural activities dispersing the upper reaches of trash-filled, subsurface features. Some degree of subsurface testing may be necessary before site integrity can be assessed.

For a site to possess "significance," it must meet at least one of the four National Register criteria. The site may be associated with broad patterns of events (Criterion A), such as settlement of a community. Or, it may be associated with an important person (Criterion B). Also, the site may be significant for its design or other physical characteristics (Criterion C), including the existence of identifiable features that are unusual or unique. Or a once common type of site may over the years become uncommon due to land use practices destroying much of the resource base. Finally, sites that may yield information (Criterion D) not well documented in archival sources may also be eligible for the National Register. The site's "significance" may be at the local, state, or national level.

If the site is of an uncommon age or type, such as a farmstead dating from prior to 1890, or an early-1900 industrial location such as a brick kiln or black smith shop, or a location associated with functions of an unusual nature, then it may be eligible for the National Register even though little or nothing is known about the people associated with the property. However, for certain sites, an association with a person or persons of "significance in history" or having an uncommon ethnic affiliation may be the reason it qualifies for the National Register.

WHY CONSIDER SITE HISTORY AND ETHNIC ASSOCIATION?

Before we can agree with a determination that late-1800/early-1900 period resources (such as homesteads or farmsteads) with demonstrated integrity or content and identified primarily as "archeological sites" are or are not eligible for the National Register, the site description must address who founded the site or who resided at that location. In other words, is this location associated with a person or family "important" in national, state, or local history? Is the ethnic association definable and if so, was it a factor in the determination of eligibility?

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g. Oklahoma Historical Society and Oklahoma
s office, deed records.

determining if the owner of record was also the site
who may have resided at the site might also be confirmed

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be completed for locations that contain both standing structures and evidence of earlier use,
on pre-dates 1890. If in doubt, consult the SHPO or OAS. Furthermore, use and abandonment of a
es not negate the need to complete a site form if the location was in use at least fifty (50) years ago.

FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES?

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ch as bridges, culverts, dams, etc. are not assigned archeological site numbers. Treat these "locations" as
discuss each feature or structure in your assessment and provide photographs if necessary to support your
large or complex bridges, we suggest that you record the resource on the Oklahoma Department of Transportation's
ic Bridge Assessment Form which you can request from the SHPO.

Historic
buildings, houses, barns, industrial buil
O's "Historic Preservation Resource Identifi
the SHPO.

buildings, houses, barns, industrial buildings, schools, etc. that are forty-five (45) years old or older must be recorded on
O's "Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form" available at <http://www.ok-history.org/mus.ok.us/shpo/shpoforms.htm>

HOULD DOCUMENT AND EVALUATE HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES?

isory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations implementing the Section 106 process (36 CFR Part 800) stipulate that
encies are responsible for insuring that the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and

Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office

Historic Preservation are met in the **i**dentification and evaluation of archeological effect. These standards include **pro**fessional qualifications, and the Federal agency professionals are involved. The **Sec**retary of the Interior has established these standards for historic archeology, history, archite**c**tural history, and architecture (see websites cited). An individual recording and evaluating early 20th century archeological resources meets the standards for historic archeology, they may not **p**ossess the educational background or experience to conduct research with standard historical research **me**thods and information sources is critical in dealing with the Federal agency or its applicants/**des**ignees should carefully consider the qualifications and assess information on historic **a**rcheological sites. This does not mean that both a professional and a lay person should be employed for every project. It **do**es mean that the federal agency must consider the type of potential effect when retaining consultant services and be aware that there are currently many professionals other than those **alre**ady under contract for a project to assess a resource's National Register eligibility.

WHERE CAN I GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT HISTORIC PERIODICITY, THE NATIONAL REGISTER, AND THE SECTION 106 REVIEW PROCESS?

For additional information on these topics, contact Charles Wallis, Historic Archeologist, State Historic Preservation Office, 405/521-6381 or cwallis@ok-history.mus.ok.us. Detailed guidance is also available on the SHPO website history.mus.ok.us/shpo/shpom.htm, including links to related websites such as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (<http://www.achp.gov>) and the National Park Service (<http://www2.cr.nps.gov>) [especially note the National Register of Historic Places].

NPS Bulletins concerning the **gen**eral application of the National Register criteria (Bulletin #15) and types, including historic archeolo**g**ical resources (Bulletin #36) and properties associated with significant events (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>).

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE

(Section 106 Process)

MANUAL

State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
~~2704 Villa Prom, Shepherd Mall~~
~~Oklahoma City, OK 73107-2441~~
~~405/521-6249~~
~~FAX 405/947-2918~~

Revised January 2001



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GENERAL INFORMATION

Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (the Act), federal agencies and their designees/authorized representatives must consider the impact of federal undertakings on archeological and historic resources which are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (a federal agency) regulations detail how the Section 106 process is carried out, and these regulations (36 CFR Part 800) were recently revised. Because agencies must consult with the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in the review process, we provide the *Review and Compliance Manual* as a guide to the consultation process in Oklahoma.

In the following pages you will find answers to the most commonly asked questions about the Section 106 process, tips about how to submit project information to the SHPO, guidance on preparing documentation for determinations of National Register eligibility, and recommendations about the material to submit for assessment of the effects of federal undertakings on archeological and historic properties. Additionally, the manual contains the Advisory Council's new regulations (effective June 17, 1999), the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation*, and information about the changes in the Advisory Council's regulations.

Agencies should pay special attention to changes in the regulations concerning consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) and the public.

If there are questions about completing the Section 106 process in Oklahoma, contact the SHPO, ~~2704 Villa Prom, Shepherd Mall, Oklahoma City, OK 73107-2441 (405/521-6249).~~

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COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SECTION 106 PROCESS

What is Review and Compliance?

Review and Compliance is the program title for the State Historic Preservation Officer's (SHPO's) efforts under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

What does Section 106 require?

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that federal agencies consider the effects of their actions, and actions they fund, permit, or license, on archeological and historic properties, and that they give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

What actions are subject to the Section 106 process?

Federal agencies conduct or participate in many projects and programs that may affect archeological and historic properties. Some of these undertakings are obvious: construction of highways and wastewater treatment plants, for example. Others are less obvious -- the Corps of Engineers issues permits to dredge and fill in waterways; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation approves opening branch banks and the installation of automatic teller machines; Community Development Block Grant funds are used by local governments in housing rehabilitation and many public improvements. All of these activities are subject to the Section 106 process. Federal agencies are responsible for determining which of their programs and activities are subject to Section 106 review and for insuring that their designees and program applicants carry out related responsibilities delegated to them.

What properties must be considered?

As agencies plan projects, they must consider whether or not the projects will affect archeological and historic properties which are *listed on* or *eligible for* the National Register of Historic Places. These properties can include buildings, structures, sites, districts, objects, and landscapes.

What kinds of properties are eligible for the National Register?

Buildings, structures, sites, districts, objects, and landscapes are eligible for the National Register if they meet at least one of the four National Register criteria and retain their overall historic integrity. Properties may be individually eligible for the National Register or eligible as contributing resources in a district. Properties that are significant at either the national, state, or local level are eligible for the National Register.

What happens if National Register listed or eligible properties are within a project area?

If properties listed on or eligible for the National Register are identified within a project area, the agency must consult with the SHPO to determine whether the project will have an effect on the archeological or historic properties and whether or not any effect is adverse. If an adverse effect finding is made, the agency must continue the consultation process to mitigate the adverse effect. Sometimes a project can be modified to avoid an adverse effect or to reduce it. Other times it may not be possible to avoid the adverse effect, and a Memorandum of Agreement is developed which stipulates the mitigative measures, such as documentation, that will be taken.

What is the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation?

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is the independent federal agency established by the National Historic Preservation Act to comment on federal undertakings and to encourage federal agencies to consider historic resources in their project planning. The Council's regulations entitled *Protection of Historic Properties* (36 CFR Part 800) govern the Section 106 review process.

How is the Section 106 review process initiated?

At the earliest possible time in the project planning phase, the agency should initiate written contact with the SHPO. Early consultation will prevent delays for the agency and provide the maximum possible consideration of the archeological and historic properties. The SHPO is contacted at: State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, 2704 Villa Prom, Shepherd Mall, Oklahoma City, OK 73107-2441 (405/521-6249).

The Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS), through a cooperative agreement with the SHPO, formally participates in the Section 106 review process. OAS reviews projects for possible impacts on prehistoric archeological resources. Contact OAS at: Oklahoma Archeological Survey, University of Oklahoma, 111 East Chesapeake, Building #134, Norman, OK 73019-0575 (405/325-7211). The SHPO and OAS coordinate all aspects of the Section 106 review process. The agency must provide both the SHPO and the OAS adequate documentation including, but not limited to, exact locational information and a description of the proposed project. Other documentation may also be required, such as information about buildings, structures, sites, districts, objects, and/or landscapes that may be present in the project area so that their National Register of Historic Places eligibility can be evaluated.

What responses can the agency expect concerning National Register eligibility?

What happens if the SHPO determines that properties in the project area are eligible for the National Register?

If the SHPO issues an opinion that properties eligible for the National Register are within the project area, the agency can:

- a. Disagree with the SHPO and submit additional information to the SHPO and request the SHPO to reconsider the opinion, or ask the Keeper of the Register, National Park Service to resolve the disagreement as provided in 36 CFR Part 800.
- b. Agree with the SHPO that the property is eligible for the National Register and request that the SHPO comment on the effect of the proposed undertaking on the National Register eligible property.

What responses can the agency expect concerning effect?

Once it has been determined that archeological and/or historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are within the project area, the SHPO can then comment on the effect of the agency's undertaking on those resources. The SHPO can:

- a. Find that the project will have no effect on historic properties and issue a letter which documents that the agency has completed the Section 106 process.
- b. Find that the project will have no adverse effect on historic properties and issue a letter which documents that the agency has completed the Section 106 process.
- c. Find that the project will have no adverse effect on historic properties provided certain conditions are met and issue a letter which documents that the agency has completed the Section 106 process upon acceptance of the conditions.
- d. Find that the project will have an adverse effect on historic properties and issue a letter which proposes alternatives or modifications to the project, requests further justification for completion of the work as proposed, confirms agreement that no other course of action is possible and requests consultation on mitigation measures, or provides other comments as may be appropriate.

Where is more information about the Section 106 process available?

The SHPO presents free workshops on the Section 106 process annually in late June and early December. Contact the SHPO for specific information. The SHPO staff presents special sessions for agencies upon request.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's web site is an excellent source of information about all aspects of the Section 106 process (<http://www.achp.gov>). Also, the National Park Service offers valuable information about contacting tribal governments in their Native American Consultation Database on the NPS web site (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/nacd/index.htm>).

TIPS FOR REQUESTING SHPO COMMENTS

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) assists federal agencies and others carrying out federal undertakings to meet their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This *Review and Compliance Manual* provides detailed information about the documentation needed for determinations of eligibility and for determinations of effect. The SHPO receives thousands of requests for project review each year, and the SHPO must complete each review within the timeframe set forth in federal regulations. The SHPO's review period begins upon its **receipt** of an agency's request. Following are a few tips that will insure that your request gets to the appropriate SHPO staff reviewer as quickly as possible and greatly reduce the SHPO's need to request clarification or additional information.

1. *Address your requests to:*

State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
~~2704 Villa Prom, Shepherd Mall~~
~~Oklahoma City, OK 73107-2441~~

2. *Include a cover letter with your project materials that:*

- Contains your agency's/organization's name and return address.
- Clearly states the nature of your request, and includes a statement, either in a reference line or the first paragraph of the letter, that the request is made under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
- Includes the SHPO's file number if you are providing additional information which the SHPO has requested or if you are submitting other materials related to the project.
- States the location of the project, including street address (if available) or legal description (quarter, section, township, and range); city or vicinity; and county (inclusion of county name is critical). *Note: A post office box number or a rural route and box number does not provide the information needed to locate a project area on a map.*

- Includes a statement regarding standing structures:
 - If there are no standing structures within the project area, state this fact.
 - If there are standing structures within the project area which are less than forty-five (45) years old, simply list each one, its street address (if available) or legal description, and the date (or year) of construction. Note: The "Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form," photographs, and maps ARE NOT needed for properties less than forty-five (45) years old.
 - If there are standing structures within the project area which are forty-five years old or older, state this in your letter and attach or enclose the SHPO's "Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form" and photographs for each structure as outlined in this manual.

3. *For review requests which include multiple properties or locations:*

- A separate cover letter for each property or location is not needed and, in fact, is strongly discouraged.
- Group your documentation for multiple locations or properties *by county* and provide a separate cover letter for each county (extremely helpful).
- Make certain that every location for which the SHPO's comments are needed is listed in the cover letter.
- Be careful to attach the related photographs, maps, and other materials to the respective "Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms."
Note: Because the SHPO's staff time is extremely limited, packages of several uncollated forms, photographs, and maps will be returned to you.

4. *Keep in mind that:*

- The SHPO's written response will be addressed to the person who signed the cover letter unless there is another officially designated contact.

- You are responsible for sending copies of SHPO's comment letters to others you wish to have it.
- Submitting your request to the SHPO by FAX or express mail does not make it a special priority for review. *In fact, faxed transmittals can actually slow the review of your project because it takes additional SHPO staff time to organize the materials; also, maps and other documents may not be legible when faxed.*
- The SHPO has thirty (30) days from its receipt of most requests to respond.
- If you have not received the SHPO's response after sufficient time has passed to account for the SHPO's thirty-day review plus a reasonable amount of time for the mail to and from the SHPO, you should call the SHPO to make certain your request was received.

5. *Also remember to contact the Oklahoma Archeological Survey:*

The SHPO and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS) operate under a cooperative agreement (approved by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service) for purposes of the Section 106 review process. The OAS evaluates projects for impacts on archeological resources. Your requests for review under Section 106 should also be submitted to:

DR. ROBERT BROOKS
 Oklahoma Archeological Survey
 University of Oklahoma
 111 East Chesapeake, Building #134
 Norman, OK 73019-5111

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max. 1000 ft.

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DETERMINING NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

The first step in the Section 106 process is to determine if archeological and historic resources are located in the project area and, if there are such resources present, to determine whether or not they are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

As mentioned elsewhere in this manual, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey consults with agencies in the identification and evaluation of archeological resources through a cooperative agreement with the SHPO. OAS maintains the site files for Oklahoma's known prehistoric archeological resources. Additionally, OAS can provide a list contractors who routinely carry out archeological survey projects in the state. For further details, contact OAS at 405/325-7211.

The SHPO consults with agencies in the identification and evaluation of historic resources (standing structures). In this section of the manual, users will find the SHPO's Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and instructions for completing it and producing the required photographs to accompany it. The agency must generate a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and photographs for each standing structure within the project area that is forty-five (45) years old or older, and submit the documentation to the SHPO for an opinion on the property's or properties' eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. This is the minimum amount of information needed for the SHPO staff to quickly and accurately evaluate most resources.

Agencies should be aware that there may be instances where additional documentation is requested before an eligibility opinion can be issued. However, because the vast majority of eligibility decisions can be based on this limited information, the SHPO believes that it is far more efficient and cost effective for agencies to provide this basic information and in rare cases submit additional material than to ask them to supply far more detailed data on every property.

An easy way to determine if a particular property is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places or is within the boundaries of a listed district, is to consult *Oklahoma's National Register Handbook*, available free of charge from the SHPO. Researchers are welcome to consult the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI) files and other materials in the State Historic Preservation Office which may be quite useful to agencies in the identification and evaluation efforts of the Section 106 process.

If it is determined that archeological or historic resources eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places are within or near a project location, the agency will consult with the SHPO, OAS and others as appropriate to assess the impacts of the undertaking on the resources and, if necessary, mitigate any adverse effects.

NATIONAL REGISTER

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The following criteria are designed to guide states, federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating entries for the National Register.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years shall not be considered for the National Register. Such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- d. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as a part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

What are the requirements for documentation?

The minimum-level requirements are:

1. A complete and accurate Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form (SEE INSTRUCTIONS). THE FORM MUST BE TYPED AND ALL ENTRIES MUST BE TYPED IN ALL CAPITALS. DO NOT USE ABBREVIATIONS.
2. At least one 3x5 black-and-white or color print, properly labeled. (See "STANDARDS FOR PHOTO DOCUMENTATION.") NO POLAROIDS. Poloroid photographs will be returned to the applicant without review. NO PHOTOCOPIES OR DIGITAL IMAGES. These images are not sufficient for proper review.

How important is accuracy?

Incomplete or inaccurate documentation can delay your project. Incomplete forms may be "bounced" back to the applicant. In particular, we cannot review a form that does not include:

1. Year the property was built. This date must be accurate within five (5) years. Oftentimes an estimated date may be obtained from the map series prepared by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, available at the Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma. (See "DETERMINING DATE OF CONSTRUCTION.")
2. Placement on map. If you provide a standard street or plat map or portions of such maps, the street names must be legible.
3. Computer codes, accompanied by the appropriate terms.

FORMS WITHOUT COMPLETE AND ACCURATE INFORMATION WILL BE REJECTED. FORMS MUST BE TYPED OR THEY WILL BE REJECTED.

How do I determine the architectural style?

Most buildings do have an identifiable architectural style. Do not type "no style" or "other" simply because you have not identified the style. The best guide to residential architecture is provided by:

Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984. It is available in paperback and may be obtained by special order from your local book store.

A brief guide to common styles is included in this manual.

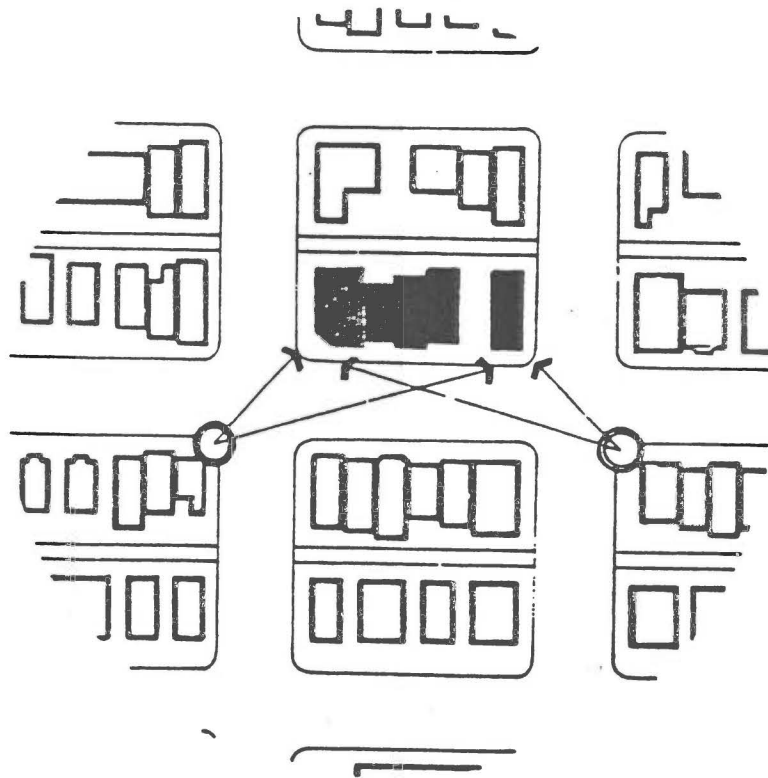
Under what circumstances will I be asked to provide additional information?

In some cases, it is necessary to know whether other resources of the same type or style are present in the area to assess the eligibility of your project. For this reason, we sometimes ask for identification forms and photographs on comparable properties. You should look for properties of the same type, style, age, and integrity.

In other cases, it is necessary to determine whether a property lies within a potentially eligible historic district. To make this determination, we must have more information about the street or neighborhood. We may ask for streetscape photographs of the surrounding area, documentation on all the properties in a limited area, or a complete intensive-level survey of a potential district that has been identified previously.

What do you mean by streetscape photographs?

Streetscape photographs must show the visual character of the buildings along a street (not the street itself). Usually streetscapes are taken from each end of a block, on both sides of the street. To photograph a streetscape, it is important to take care in selecting the proper angle. It is equally important to capture the buildings, not the foliage. (Also see "STANDARDS FOR PHOTO DOCUMENTATION.")



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DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTALS: STANDARDS FOR PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

To meet the documentation requirements for the various programs of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, the following recommendations shall be considered the standard for photographs included in such submittals. SUBMITTALS NOT MEETING THESE REQUIREMENTS WILL BE REJECTED.

PHOTOGRAPH REQUIREMENTS:

PHOTOGRAPH FORMAT: Must be no less than three by five inches (3" x 5") and no larger than eight by ten inches (8" x 10").

PHOTOGRAPH TYPE: The preferred photograph type is black and white, glossy finish prints. Color prints are acceptable. POLAROID TYPE PHOTOGRAPHS AND SLIDES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. DIGITAL IMAGES AND PHOTOCOPIES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. POLAROID, SLIDES, OR DIGITAL IMAGES WILL BE RETURNED WITHOUT REVIEW.

FILM: Photographs should be taken with 35mm film.

PHOTOGRAPHIC QUALITY: Photographic images must be clear and in focus, taken in good light, and taken under good climatic conditions. PHOTOGRAPHS NOT MEETING THIS LEVEL OF QUALITY WILL BE REJECTED.

LABELING OF PHOTOGRAPHS: All photographs must have the following information clearly typewritten on a self-adhesive label (such as a blank address label) adhered to the back of each photograph. Do not write on the back of the photograph in ink. Do not mount the photograph onto sheets of paper or cardboard. Do not apply a label with rubber cement or tape. ANY PHOTOGRAPHS NOT HAVING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WILL NOT BE ACCEPTABLE:

Name of property;
Location (county, city, state, and street address);
Name of photographer;
Date of photograph;
Location of photographic negative;
Indication of direction camera is pointing;
Number of the photograph in series.

PHOTOGRAPH CONTENT: Please provide at least one good, clear quality view of every structure surveyed. Two are recommended. The photographs must be current, documenting the current appearance. At least one of the photographs must show the entire front elevation of the resource, and photographs of the side and rear elevations are suggested.

Additional photographs of various portions of historic resources may be required to document historic materials and construction. The following guide to the composition of historic resources should serve as a general guide for photo documentation.

Elements, features, or details described as important or significant to the resource should be properly photo-documented.

ELEVATIONS: Elevations of the building must show the entire length and/or width of the building. Elevations are used to identify the style of building and type of construction. Front, side, and corner views are typical of elevations.

BUILDING ELEMENTS: Elements are large portions of the building, such as walls and roofs, that contain repeated features, such as doors, windows and large decorative details. These patterns are important and should be evident in the photographs.

FEATURES OF BUILDING ELEMENTS: Features including porches, entryways and large significant decorative aspects of the building should be shown.

DETAILS OF THE FEATURES: Close-up photographs of windows, doors, and repeated designs and motifs may be provided. Also views of typical work methods and materials such as mortar joints, cornice details and finishes. Photographs of these details may be especially important when requesting an opinion of effect for an eligible or listed resource.

SPECIAL DECORATIVE DETAILS: Any special limited use details or materials that add to the significance of the resource should be properly illustrated, particularly when requesting an opinion of effect for an eligible or listed resource.

DETAILS OF CONDITION: If you believe that severe deterioration makes a property ineligible for the National Register, be sure to include clear photographic documentation of the condition of the property.

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

****You must have the instructions and the code sheets to complete this form.****

TYPE ALL ENTRIES:

1. PROPERTY NAME: _____
2. RESOURCE NAME: _____
3. ADDRESS: _____
4. CITY: _____
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: _____
7. COUNTY CODE: _____
8. LOT: _____
9. BLOCK: _____
10. PLAT NAME: _____
11. SECTION: _____
12. TOWNSHIP: _____
13. RANGE: _____

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: _____
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: _____
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: _____
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: _____
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: _____
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: _____

- =====
20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: _____

- =====
21. NAME OF PREPARER: _____
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: _____ PROJECT NAME: _____

23. DATE OF PREPARATION: _____

24. PHOTOGRAPHS: _____ YEAR: _____

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: _____
26. YEAR BUILT: _____
27. ORIGINAL SITE? _____ DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? _____
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: _____
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: _____
31. ROOF TYPE: _____
32. ROOF MATERIAL: _____
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: _____
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: _____
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: _____
37. DOOR TYPE: _____
38. DOOR MATERIAL: _____
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: _____
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: _____
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: _____
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present and Historic): _____

44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

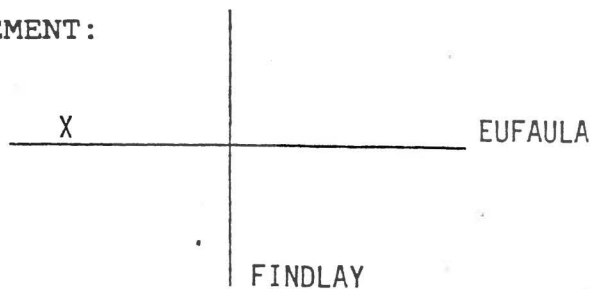
TYPE ALL ENTRIES:

1. PROPERTY NAME: (b) (6)
2. RESOURCE NAME: SAME
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: NORMAN
5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY: CLEVELAND
7. COUNTY CODE: 027
8. LOT: 27-28
9. BLOCK: 31
10. PLAT NAME: ORIGINAL TOWNSITE
11. SECTION: 29
12. TOWNSHIP: T9N
13. RANGE: R2W
- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B BUILDING
15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01A SINGLE DWELLING
16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01A SINGLE DWELLING
17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY:
19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: IN PROPOSED ORIGINAL TOWNSITE HISTORIC DISTRICT
20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS, 1925, 1940
- =====
21. NAME OF PREPARER: MARYJO MEACHAM
22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: NO PROJECT NAME:
23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 14/4/1989
24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 1989

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN
26. YEAR BUILT: C. 1938
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? Y
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE
31. ROOF TYPE: FRONT GABLE
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 ASPHALT
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 21 WEATHERBOARD
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: 1/1 HUNG
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
37. DOOR TYPE: GLAZED/PANELED
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: EXPOSED RAFTER TAILS
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: JIG-SAW CUT BRACKETS
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 FAIR
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present and Historic): _____
1 STORY, 2 BRICK CHIMNEYS, FULL PORCH, WOODEN TAPERED COLUMNS, BRICK
PIERS
44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT:



HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 012
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.
 20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.
- =====

21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Hipped
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Cross gables, two porches with arched openings and entryways
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: brick detail at all the arches, arched louver attic vent, half timbering on the gables.
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor duplex constructed of blond brick with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation contains two pitched roof cross gables. The largest of the two is on the west side. This gable, which forms a porch with a wide arched opening, has decorative half timbering. Entry to the porch is from the east. This leads to the building's main entrance. There are two multi-pane windows visible in the porch. East of the center of the front elevation is a set of three rectangular multi-pane windows with wood sashes. The middle window has been replaced by an air conditioning unit. There is another smaller gable with decorative half timbering on the east side of the front elevation. It forms a porch with an arched entryway. The building contains various decorative features, including brick detail at all the arches and an arched louver attic vent (in top center of the larger cross gable)
44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 012
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Hipped
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Cross gables, two porches with arched openings and entryways
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: brick detail at all the arches, arched louver attic vent, half timbering on the gables.
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor duplex constructed of blond brick with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation contains two pitched roof cross gables. The largest of the two is on the east side. This gable, which forms a porch with a wide arched opening, has decorative half timbering. Entry to the porch is from the west. This leads to the building's main entrance. There are two multi-pane windows visible in the porch. East of the center of the front elevation is a set of three rectangular multi-pane windows with wood sashes. The east window has been replaced by an air conditioning unit. There is another smaller gable with decorative half timbering on the west side of the front elevation. It forms a porch with an arched entryway. There is one rectangular multi-pane window visible within the porch. The building contains various decorative features, including brick detail at all the arches and an arched louver attic vent (in top center of the larger cross gable)
44. COMMENTS: _____
45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 013
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01A Single Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01B Single Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: pitch
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung multipane
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Cross gables, one porch with arched openings and entryways
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: brick detail at all the arches and at ground level, concrete block detail, brick detail on chimney, arched louver attic vent, wrought iron railing,
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor constructed of dark brown and dark red brick with a pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation contains two pitched intersecting cross gables. The largest of the two is on the west side. A prominent chimney bisects the gable. The chimney has brick and concrete block detail. There are rectangular multipane windows with yellow wood sashes on either side of the chimney. Above each window there is a stucco arch with brick detail and concrete block framing it. The smaller gable is east of the larger one. It forms a porch and entryway that begins just east of the center of the front elevation and continues to the structure's east corner. There is an arched entryway to the porch. The door leading into the house is flanked by one rectangular multipane window on either side of the door. The building contains various decorative features, including brick detail at all the arches and at ground level, wrought iron railing at the porch, and an arched louver attic vent (in top center of the smaller cross gable).
44. COMMENTS: _____
45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 014
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01A Single Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01A Single Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Pitch
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Cross gable, one porch with arched opening
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: brick detail at the arch and at ground level
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor constructed of yellow brick with a pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation contains one pitched cross gable at the center. The gable forms a small 30 inch deep porch that leads to the building's entrance. An arched opening provides access to the porch. A prominent chimney intersects the west side the gable. The chimney has brick detail. Two pots top the chimney. West of the chimney there is a pair of rectangular single pane windows. The roof line of the east end of the gable slopes to within two feet of the ground. East of the gable there is a pair of rectangular single pane windows.
44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 017
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Jerkin head
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 55 aluminum
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: 2 porches and two cross gables.
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: _____
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor duplex constructed of orange brick and aluminum siding (top half) with a jerkin head roof covered with asphalt shingles and a central chimney. The front elevation contains two jerkin head cross gables. The west side of the front elevation is dominated by a porch formed by a jerkin head gable supported by two wood columns. There is a rectangular door that provides entry into the house on the porch. There are two rectangular windows east of the west gable. East of the windows is a large jerkin head gable with a rectangular wood dormer over three rectangular windows. East of the gable is an arched opening that leads to an east porch.
44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 018
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01A Single Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01A Single Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Pitch
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Two porches and one cross gable.
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: crosshatched brick detail
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor constructed of orange brick with a pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation contains one pitched cross gables in the center of the elevation. The gable forms a small porch with an central arch opening and a wing wall to the east. There is a rectangular door on the porch that provides entry into the house. There is one rectangular window west of the gable and two rectangular windows east of the gable. There is also an open east porch.
44. COMMENTS: The house was obscured by vegetation.
- _____
- _____
45. PLACEMENT:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 019
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01A Single Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01A Single Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Pitch
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: two cross gables and wing walls.
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: concrete block, brick, and stucco detail
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor home constructed of red brick with a pitched roof with a central chimney and covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation contains two pitched intersecting cross gables. The west side of the front elevation is dominated by three rectangular windows. East of the windows is a gable with a steep pitched roof that flares to within four feet of the ground. This gable forms a covered entry with an arched opening. There is concrete block and brick detail above the opening. Wing walls extend to the west and east. Below the wing walls are small arched openings. The east arch is filled in with stucco. East of the gable there is a comparatively recessed gable with a pitched roof. Three rectangular windows with a metal awning dominate the façade below the east gable. There is an arched louvered attic vent above the windows. A metal carport abuts the east end of the building.
44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 021
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

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14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01A Single Dwelling
16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01A Single Dwelling
17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Hipped
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: 2 porches and two cross gables.
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: brick and concrete block detail
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor home constructed of orange brick with a jerkin head roof with a central chimney and covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation contains two jerkin head cross gables. The west side of the front elevation is dominated by a porch formed by a jerkin head gable. An arched entry provides access to the porch. There is a rectangular door and one rectangular window on the porch. East of the porch is a large jerkin pitched with three rectangular windows with arch brick detail. East of the gable is a wing wall with an arched opening. Additional detail includes concrete block detail associated with arches and windows.
44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 011
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

=====

14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01A Single Dwelling
16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01A Single Dwelling
17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Prairie
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Hipped
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: N/A
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: 99 uncollected
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 99 uncollected
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: large porch extends from middle of front elevation to west elevation
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: carved wood crest on east side of front elevation
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story prairie style residence built in 1928 with a symmetrical hipped roof covered with composition shingles. The residence is constructed of red and purple brick. There is a hipped porch on the front elevation and that extends from the center of the elevation to the west elevation. A two foot tall brick wall encloses the west end of the porch. An wide arched entryway is located in the east end of the porch. Two rectangular windows are visible through the arch. There is one rectangular window east of the arch and two west of the arch. All the windows have wood sashes. All the windows have aluminum awnings. A wood framed garage is visible behind the residence.
44. COMMENTS: Unable to see doors from street
45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 011
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

=====

14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01B multiple Dwelling
16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01B multiple Dwelling
17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.
20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Hipped
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: N/A
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung multi-pane
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: two porches, prominent chimney, two cross gables
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: brick detail at arched attic vent, on east gable, and along the chimney
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor duplex constructed of red, purple, and brown brick with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation contains two pitched roofed cross gables. A large rectangular window flanked with smaller multi-pane windows dominates the east gable. The west gable has a prominent chimney with brick detail splitting its center. The chimney splits into two units at the roofline. One multipaned arched window is located on either side of the chimney. There is a false buttress wall on the east side of the front elevation. The entry to the house is located in a porch that appears in the center of the elevation. A wrought iron fence encloses the porch. Another porch with an arched opening is located on the east corner. It leads to another entry into the house. A wood frame garage behind the house is visible from the street
44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 010
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01A Single Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01A Single Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Pitched
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 24 plywood
35. WINDOW TYPE: 99 uncollected
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 99 uncollected
37. DOOR TYPE: Solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: It appears that a large front porch has been enclosed with plywood
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: Constructed of Klinker brick, Arched doorway
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 poor
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story residence constructed of red brick and brown klinker brick. The building has a pitched roof and 2 small pitched cross gables dominate either the front elevation. The east gable contains an entry with a doorway. The majority of the front eastern half of the residence is covered with plywood that presumably encloses a large rectangular porch. The main entry with an arched doorway is in the (2nd) gable west of center of the front elevation. There is a chimney east of this gable. All the windows are boarded up. A detached garage constructed of klinker brick and plywood is visible from the street.
44. COMMENTS: Building is vacant and boarded up
45. PLACEMENT:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 009
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Hipped
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 55 Aluminum
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung multi-pane
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 65 concrete
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: two cross gables, porch, prominent chimney
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: brick and stucco detail, chimney pots
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor duplex constructed of brown brick with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation contains two pitched roof cross gables. The east side of the front elevation contains a porch with an arched entryway. Just west of the arched entry is a pitched gable with and arched opening that has been sealed with aluminum siding and multi-pane windows. Between the east and west gables is what was presumably a large rectangular porch that has been sealed with aluminum siding and multi-pane windows. West of this is a large gable that has a prominent chimney with brick detail splitting its center. The chimney splits into two units at the roofline and is topped with pots. One multi-pane rectangular (original window was arched and the top of the former arch is now stuccoed) window is located on either side of the chimney. A detached wood frame garage is visible from the street.
44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 008
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

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14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Hipped
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: 2 porches and two cross gables.
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: decorative brick detail at arches and decorative half timbering
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor duplex constructed of red brick with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation contains two pitched roof cross gables. The east side of the front elevation contains a porch with an arched entryway. Just west of the arched entry is a pitched gable with an arched opening. Between the east and west gables there are 3 rectangular windows. West of the windows is a large gable with an arched entryway to a porch with a rectangular door. One rectangular window is located on each side of the door. There is decorative half timbering on the east and west elevations. A detached wood framed garage is visible from the street.
44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 007
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

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14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Hipped
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: 2 porches and two cross gables.
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: decorative brick detail at arches and decorative half timbering
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor duplex constructed of yellow brick with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and a central chimney. The front elevation contains two pitched cross gables. The east side of the front elevation contains a porch with an arched entryway. Just west of the arched entry is a pitched gable with a louver attic vent and three rectangular windows. West of the windows is a large pitched gable. The east roofline slopes creating a porch with an arched entrance. A predominant chimney with decorative brickwork splits the west gable. There is one rectangular window with brick arch detail on each side of the chimney. Other details include a vertical floor course, and decorative half timbering on east and west elevations.
44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 006
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Hipped
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: 2 porches and two cross gables.
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: decorative brick and concrete block detail at arches, wing walls, a vertical floor course, and decorative half timbering
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor duplex constructed of red and green brick with a pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation contains two pitched cross gables. The east side of the front elevation is dominated by a porch formed by a slope pitched gable. There are two rectangular windows west of the east gable. West of the windows is a large pitched gable that forms another porch with an arched entrance and inner wing walls. There are two rectangular windows and a rectangular door visible on the porch. A circular louver creates the attic vent in the west gable. Other details include a vertical floor course, concrete block detail, and decorative half timbering (on east and west elevations).
44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 005
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Pitch
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: 99 uncollected
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 99 uncollected
37. DOOR TYPE: 99 uncollected
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 99 uncollected
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: 2 porches and two cross gables.
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: , wing walls, a vertical floor course, and decorative half timbering
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 poor
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor duplex constructed of orange brick with a pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles and a central chimney. The front elevation contains two pitched cross gables. The east side of the front elevation is dominated by a porch formed by a jerkin head gable with a rectangular louver and arched opening. There are two rectangular windows west of the east gable. West of the windows is a large slope pitched gable that forms another porch with a central wing wall. Two arched openings are visible. A large arched doorway with a small arch to the east. There are two rectangular windows and a rectangular door visible on the porch. A rectangular louver creates the attic vent in the west gable. Other details include decorative cross timbering (on east and west elevations).
44. COMMENTS: Building is boarded up
- _____
- _____
45. PLACEMENT:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 004
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Jerkin head
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: 2 porches and two cross gables.
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: decorative brick and concrete block detail and decorative stucco
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor duplex constructed of red and green brick with a jerkin head with asphalt shingles and a central chimney. The front elevation contains two pitched cross gables. The east side of the front elevation is dominated by a porch formed by a jerkin head gable with a rectangular louver and arched opening. There are two rectangular windows west of the east gable. West of the windows is a large jerkin head gable that forms another porch with three arch openings and concrete block detail. A circular louver creates the attic vent in the west gable. Other details include brick detail and decorative stucco (on west elevation).
44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 003
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Pitch
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: Double hung
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 wood
37. DOOR TYPE: solid core
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 wood
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: 2 porches and two cross gables.
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: decorative brick and concrete block detail and decorative stucco
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor duplex constructed of red brick with a pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles and a central chimney. The front elevation contains two pitched cross gables. The east side of the front elevation is dominated by a porch formed by a pitched gable with an arched louver and arched opening. There are two rectangular windows west of the east gable. West of the windows is a large pitched gable with decorative cross timbers that forms another porch supported by brick columns and a short brick wall. One rectangular door and one rectangular window are visible on the porch. Other details include brick and concrete block detail and decorative half timbers (on east and west elevations).
44. COMMENTS: _____

45. PLACEMENT: _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. PROPERTY NAME: Lincoln Terrace East Historic District
2. RESOURCE NAME: Residence
3. ADDRESS: (b) (6)
4. CITY: Oklahoma City
5. VICINITY: _____
6. COUNTY: Oklahoma
7. COUNTY CODE: 109
8. LOT: 002
9. BLOCK: 006
10. PLAT NAME: State Capital 2nd
11. SECTION: 27
12. TOWNSHIP: 12N
13. RANGE: 3W

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14. RESOURCE TYPE: B Building
15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 01B Multiple Dwelling
17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 070 Community planning and development
18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 Architecture
19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Through all of the changes that the city has undergone, from the agrarian, to the petroleum, to the more industrial current economy, the Lincoln Terrace East area, like the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace area to the west, has remained relatively undisturbed, and as a district has retained the character, setting, and feeling that it originally embodied as it developed during the 1930s. It continues to remain an excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the Great Depression era. It is the retention of these characteristics by the more than 300 primarily Mission and Tudor revival residences that it contains that supports its potential National register eligibility, and is the reason that its nomination as a historic district is sought.

20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: The Oklahoma State Library Vertical Files for Oklahoma City; The Daily Oklahoman (Selected editions between 1916 and 1930); 1930 United States Census; Oklahoma City City Directories; Oklahoma City Property Tax Assessors files.

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21. NAME OF PREPARER: Chris Baker
22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: no PROJECT NAME: _____
23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/06/2003
24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes YEAR: 2002

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1928
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Yes DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? yes
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 concrete
31. ROOF TYPE: Jerkin head
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 Asphalt
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 30 brick
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: 99 uncollected
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 99 uncollected
37. DOOR TYPE: 99 uncollected
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 99 uncollected
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: 2 porches and two cross gables.
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: decorative brick and concrete block detail and decorative stucco
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present & Historic): (b) (6) is a one story Tudor duplex constructed of brown brick with a jerkin head roof asphalt shingles and metal edging and a central chimney. The front elevation contains two pitched cross gables. The east side of the front elevation has a pitched gable with a rectangular louver and rectangular opening with concrete block detail. The roof of the east end of the gable slopes to create a wing wall with an arch opening on the east end. There is one rectangular window west of the east gable. West of the window is a large jerkin head gable with a large arched window flanked by rectangular windows. The windows are accompanied by concrete block detail. West of this gable is an arched opening leading to an enclosed entry. A detached wood frame garage is visible from the street.
44. COMMENTS: The building is unoccupied and boarded up
45. PLACEMENT: _____

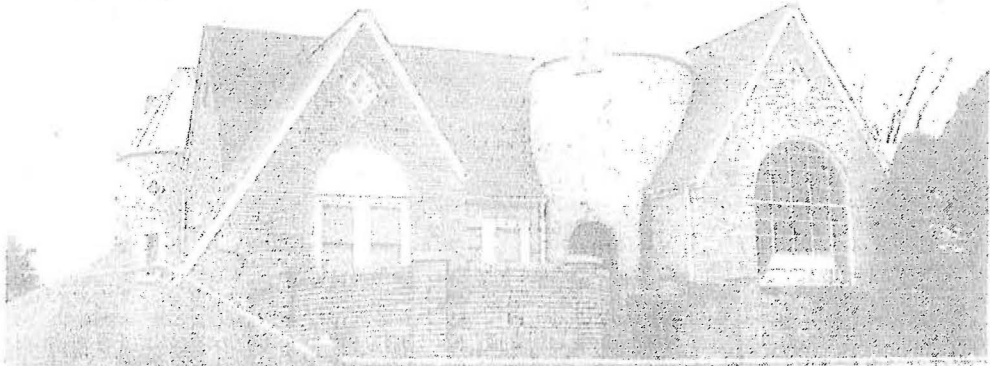
Photographic Log for:
Lincoln Terrace East: Oklahoma County, Oklahoma City, Okla.

BOOK ONE OF TWO

Streets: NE 21st, NE 20th, NE 19th, NE 18th, NE 17th.

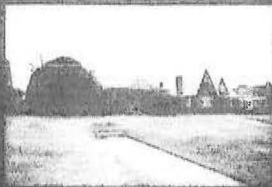
All Photography by Tim McGrath
Image West Photography
P.O. Box 148
Arvada Colorado 80004
Phone (303) 425-7594

Photograph Information Layout

Street Address	County	City	State
Film roll	Frame number		
Date of photograph			
Direction of view			
			
Back of Photo			

Number on NRHP Form	Acct #	Property Type	Owner's Name	Address	Negative location	Direction of view	Date of Photo	Co.
1	R034354250	Residential	(b) (6)	(b) (6)	ROLL 1-F 2A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
2	R034354500	Residential			ROLL 1-F 2A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
3	R034354625	Residential			ROLL 1-F 3A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
4	R034354750	Residential			ROLL 1-F 3A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
5	R034355000	Residential			ROLL 1-F 4A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
6	R034355250	Residential			ROLL 1-F 5A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
7	R034355500	Residential			ROLL 1-F 5A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
8	R034355750	Residential			ROLL 1-F 6A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
9	R034356000	Residential			ROLL 1-F 7A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
10	R034356500	Residential			ROLL 1-F 8A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
11	R034356750	Residential			ROLL 1-F 9A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
12	R034357000	Residential			ROLL 1-F 10A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
13	R034357250	Residential			ROLL 1-F 10A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
14	R034357500	Residential			ROLL 1-F 11A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
15	R034357750	Residential			ROLL 1-F 11A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
16	R034358000	Residential			ROLL 1-F 12A	NORTH	12/9/02	OKLA
17	R034358250	Residential			ROLL 1-F 13A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
18	R034670025	Residential			ROLL 1-F 14A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
19	R034670050	Residential			ROLL 1-F 14A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
20	R034670075	Residential			ROLL 1-F 15A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
21	R034670080	Residential			ROLL 1-F 16A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
22	R034671000	Residential			ROLL 1-F 17A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
23	R034670325	Residential			ROLL 1-F 18A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
24	R034670350	Residential			ROLL 1-F 19A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
25	R034670375	Residential			ROLL 1-F 19A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
26	R034670400	Residential			ROLL 1-F 20A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
27	R034670425	Residential			ROLL 1-F 21A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
28	R034670450	Residential			ROLL 1-F 21A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
29	R034670475	Residential			ROLL 1-F 22A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
30	R034670500	Residential			ROLL 1-F 23A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
31	R034670550	Residential			ROLL 1-F 24A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
32	R034670575	Residential			ROLL 1-F 24A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
33	R034670600	Residential			ROLL 1-F 25A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
34	R034670625	Residential			ROLL 1-F 26A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
35	R034670650	Residential			ROLL 1-F 27A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
36	R034670675	Residential			ROLL 1-F 28A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA
37	R034670700	Residential			ROLL 1-F 29A	SOUTH	12/9/02	OKLA

Photography by Tim McGrath



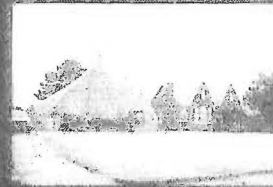
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12/9/1918 - 12/9/1918

12/9/1918 - 12/9/1918

12/9/1918 - 12/9/1918

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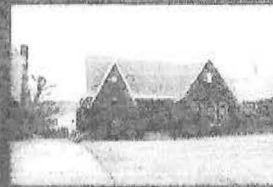
12/9/1918 - 12/9/1918

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12/9/1918 - 12/9/1918

12/9/1918 - 12/9/1918

Roll #1

